

New York Tribune
First to Last—the Truth: News, Editorials—Advertisements
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1922
Owned by New York Tribune Inc., a New York Corporation. Published daily, except Sundays, Holidays, and days when delivery is suspended by order of the Postoffice Department.
Address: Tribune Building, 134 Nassau Street, New York City.
Subscription Rates—By mail, including postage in the United States:
One Year \$12.00
Six Months \$6.00
Three Months \$3.00
Single Copies 10c
Foreign Rates—By mail, including postage:
One Year \$15.00
Six Months \$8.00
Three Months \$4.00
Single Copies 15c
Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class Matter.
GUARANTY
The Tribune is not responsible for the contents of advertisements published in its columns.
MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches received by it from any source.
The Tribune is not responsible for the contents of advertisements published in its columns.

dispatches that bear a suspicious semblance to propaganda, claiming hourly that the taste is disappearing. Despite the fact that it is an accepted principle of applied psychology that the constant iteration of a truth tends to make it believed, certain cynics claim that in the present case the statement that the taste is diminished is not a truth, and that no mere repetition can make it so. In fact, the statement has merely re-aroused the traditional American disrespect for experts. If, says the Manhattanite, the experts say the taste is less obvious, they simply know not where-of they speak.

The latest addition to the literature of synology tends to show that the synura and all the little synurae are temperamental. When kindly treated they are sweet and odorless. The same thing, so this authority points out, is true of a well known little black-and-white striped animal described in the dictionary as "an American mephitine musteloid carnivore." When annoyed he never fails to make his presence known, even though out of sight and sound.

Copper sulphate, which has been fed to the whole synura family, apparently has a bad effect upon them, and causes them to give forth the obnoxious oil in increasing volume. The new policy of watchful waiting is, therefore, to be based on the principle of giving the synura no offense. Perhaps it can be summed up best by paraphrasing the old rhyme:

"Be kind and gentle to the bug
And do not call him names
Like 'Slimy-skin' and 'Pollywog,'
And likewise 'Oily James!'"

Trouble Brewers

In the confused and baffling news concerning the resignation of the Briand Ministry it is not easy for an American to discover the roots of the trouble.

Why the angry friction between Great Britain and France? On both sides is acknowledgment, as there must be, of the communities of interest and sentiment that link two great peoples. France recognizes the immensity of Britain's sacrifices, and Britain surely does not forget how France, with her living flesh, barred the way to the onrush of a barbarian horde. In the brotherhood of the trenches sleep together the wearers of the brown and the wearers of the blue. So the cleavage can't be deep.

But why any at all? France has long cried out against the injustice of objections, when she was denied pledges of security, to her measures for self-protection. But at Cannes, just before the explosions, Lloyd George, deeming that British opinion was at last ready for a forward step, offered the asked-for protection. Here was not material for a quarrel.

Nor was the crisis precipitated by proposals to scale down German reparations payments. Rathenau, the German delegate, had been turned away, his pleas for abatement being dismissed with the clearest statement that yet has been made that a nation with \$150,000,000,000 in property can pay \$13,000,000,000 if it has the proper will.

Nor is there evidence that the split came because Russia was to be relieved of the obligation to pay the milliards of francs that the French peasants advanced to the building up of Russian railroads and public works. On the contrary, the invitation to the Soviet government, although highly objectionable on moral grounds, assumed that Russia should arrange to pay her debt, and thus is not to be rated as anti-French.

What, then, is the explanation of the amazing rupture? The simple one that it is an outbreak of a spirit of folly artificially developed seems as plausible as any other. The folly consists in yielding to the blandishments of those who in both Great Britain and France have been working in the German interest and toward negating the war's victory.

In Great Britain the Keynes school has steadily preached the doctrine, first, that Germany couldn't pay, and lately that she shouldn't be required to pay. Across the Channel, taking note of this propaganda, and also of the propaganda directed at condoning rather than to condemning Bolshevism, a large part of the French public has become infected with the idea that all Great Britain was poisoned. So many Frenchmen have been led to fear vital surrenders—first by Clemenceau and recently by Briand—and their attitude has been widely misrepresented as militaristic and aggressive. Keynes and his school and the overfearful of France have thus collaborated to help Germany. Perhaps this has not been the intention, but intentions do not determine consequences.

Those who would add to good intentions a common-sense capacity to adopt good methods should unite to suppress the sowers of the seeds of discord. In every Allied country such are pestiferously active. They cloak themselves with pious desires, but within they are foul and rotten. It is still the duty of sound men and women to suspect the motives and to reject the advice of any persons who on any excuse would foment distrust among the winners of the war. Their differences of interest are mainly imaginary. For every matter of legitimate opposition there are a hundred commanding union and mutual confidence.

Synology

On the principle that a living dog is better than a dead lion, it has been decided to rescind the order "They shall not pass!" which was so bravely and so defiantly issued by the city authorities to the army of synura. For the policy of "You may fire when you see the whites of their eyes" has been substituted the doctrine of watchful waiting, and on the banks of the Kenzie experts are sampling the waters at stated hours, and hopefully report them constantly less buggy.

From the front at Hiltown some

The Poincaré Ministry

Before the war—in 1912-'13—M. Poincaré headed a French ministry—"the Ministry of All the Talents"—which sensed the German danger and prepared, at least partially, to meet it. From January, 1913, to January, 1920, he served as President. He was an admirable war executive. Since 1920 he has been a Senator. He is an Academician as well as a statesman—perhaps the most distinguished figure in French public life to-day.

His return to power as Premier (President of the Council of Ministers) has been discounted for some time past by French opinion. He has been the most conspicuous champion in the parliament of the policy of enforcing the Treaty of Versailles—particularly its reparation section. While President he disagreed with Clemenceau as to the sufficiency of the treaty guarantees which the latter accepted for France. He assumed the presidency of the Reparation Commission with the purpose of standing out against any modification of reparation terms in Germany's favor. He resigned that post when he found that the commission was not to be a semi-independent body, but was expected to register agreements reached from time to time at meetings of the Allied Council.

M. Poincaré has looked on the Council proceedings at Boulogne, Hythe, Spa, San Remo, Paris, London and Cannes as whittling away France's just claims to military security and financial reimbursement. He has criticized the many concessions at these gatherings to the theory that Germany cannot pay her treaty obligations and ought to be released from a part of them. He has written and spoken with scorn of the "Poor Germany" plea and denounced the Reich's self-promoted bankruptcy as fraudulent.

Poincaré and Millerand seem to have broken with Briand more particularly on the issue of allowing Soviet Russia to take a seat in the Genoa economic conference. They would also probably object to admitting Germany to that conference on equal terms. They reflect the opinion of many Frenchmen that it is superfluous to talk of taking measures for the economic rehabilitation of Germany and Russia while France remains unreluctant.

Bogus Home Rulers

In announcing that he will take no hand in the revision of the New York City charter Governor Miller says, rather wearily:

"I expect the commission will devise the largest measure of home rule. I mean by that that control by New York City over purely local affairs should go to suitable agencies, which I trust will be set up in any charter that may be adopted. 'The truth is that nobody wants home rule for New York except as something to talk about, and the people who are talking about it most want it least. Just as soon as they get home rule they will be complaining that they can't run up to Albany and get relief from this or that.'"

In these few sentences the Governor presents one phase of the home rule problem. Just now the Tammany officials of the city are clamoring against interference from Albany, and, of course, are able to make a good paper case for home rule. Theoretically, a city ought to run its own affairs in its own way. If they were run badly or corruptly the fault would be with the people who elected the officials. They could do better at the next election.

But Tammany wants home rule only when it is completely in power. The instant its representatives are ousted from public office Mr. Murphy sends his henchmen hotfoot to Albany to demand legislation that will hamper the anti-Tammany local government in the discharge of its duties.

Inasmuch as Tammany usually has a very considerable representation in the Legislature, the demands of the organization are too often granted. Only last year the detectives of Mr. Hylan's Police Department were in Albany asking special legislation in their interest. In years past, when Murphy controlled the Legislature, ripper bills were passed in rapid succession, each legislating Republicans out of city offices and replacing them with Tammany Democrats. There was little home rule sentiment in Tammany in those days.

It may be gathered from Governor

The Poincaré Ministry

Before the war—in 1912-'13—M. Poincaré headed a French ministry—"the Ministry of All the Talents"—which sensed the German danger and prepared, at least partially, to meet it. From January, 1913, to January, 1920, he served as President. He was an admirable war executive. Since 1920 he has been a Senator. He is an Academician as well as a statesman—perhaps the most distinguished figure in French public life to-day.

His return to power as Premier (President of the Council of Ministers) has been discounted for some time past by French opinion. He has been the most conspicuous champion in the parliament of the policy of enforcing the Treaty of Versailles—particularly its reparation section. While President he disagreed with Clemenceau as to the sufficiency of the treaty guarantees which the latter accepted for France. He assumed the presidency of the Reparation Commission with the purpose of standing out against any modification of reparation terms in Germany's favor. He resigned that post when he found that the commission was not to be a semi-independent body, but was expected to register agreements reached from time to time at meetings of the Allied Council.

M. Poincaré has looked on the Council proceedings at Boulogne, Hythe, Spa, San Remo, Paris, London and Cannes as whittling away France's just claims to military security and financial reimbursement. He has criticized the many concessions at these gatherings to the theory that Germany cannot pay her treaty obligations and ought to be released from a part of them. He has written and spoken with scorn of the "Poor Germany" plea and denounced the Reich's self-promoted bankruptcy as fraudulent.

Poincaré and Millerand seem to have broken with Briand more particularly on the issue of allowing Soviet Russia to take a seat in the Genoa economic conference. They would also probably object to admitting Germany to that conference on equal terms. They reflect the opinion of many Frenchmen that it is superfluous to talk of taking measures for the economic rehabilitation of Germany and Russia while France remains unreluctant.

A Word From Missouri

The police of New York have finally been forced to consider seriously means of discouraging the practice of gun toting in that frontier town. It appears from the police reports that a great many New Yorkers go rodded all the time and that the frequency with which citizens shoot it out on the streets and elsewhere interferes with business and is giving the town a bad name with prospective settlers.

The Sale of "The Post"

The New York newspaper fraternity, with a feeling shared by the general public, learns with pleasure that the sale of "The New York Evening Post" is not to involve the discontinuance of the newspaper. For more than a century, in good periods and bad, "The Post" has been an integral part of the community's life; and New York, with its passion for change, is not so rich in established institutions as to contemplate with equanimity the loss of those which it has. Children have been born, waxed to maturity, and have passed to silence while "The Post" went on, and although all may not have read it, a great army has admired and even revered it. It has helped keep alive traditions and ideals whose disappearance would be a severe loss to American life.

Thomas W. Lamont, who terminates his ownership, tried an experiment in journalism. He was a proprietor who enacted, binding on himself, a self-denying ordinance which debarred him from personal control. That he has been true to the rule he laid down for himself no one who has watched the course of the paper will deny. But that he has been led to end the experiment and to retire will cause little surprise among newspaper workers. A

Unemployment Foremost, Is View of Prison Wardens

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I was surprised to note that in the conference held in the Senate Chamber at Albany to consider the "crime wave" and its causes not any prominence—indeed, no mention, as far as press report goes—was given to the most obvious reason for increase in prison population—namely, unemployment.

As a member of a committee in Massachusetts for state control of penal institutions I have visited prisons everywhere, and usually the warden said: "Yes, my population is increasing, and I look for no decrease till the employment situation looks up." Prohibition is being played up by its enemies, but the wardens seldom mention it except to praise it. In Boston, despite increasing arrests, we still have about 40,000 less arrests for drunkenness than in the last normal license year. As the local communities learn to function in regard to law enforcement the problem will take care of itself.

Incidentally, of course, discharging young fellows from the navy with a .45 caliber Colt revolver is certainly a crime provoker. The practice should stop.

An article by Samuel Gompers has been sent recently to legislative chairmen of large women's organizations. It is entitled "Abolish Unemployment." It calls upon the government to start large public works, road building, waterways, reforestation, etc. Such a plan, wisely and economically managed, would decrease the present rising prison population probably faster than any other one thing. Of course, decreasing our prison population steadily in the years to come is another question.

ELIZABETH TILTON,
Member of Massachusetts Committee for State Control of Penal Institutions.
Ossining, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1922.

The Garment Decision

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I was interested in your editorial this morning in which you state that Judge Wagner has shown that all are equal before the law, or, as you put it, that there is not one law for the employer and another for the employee.

I confess that I am puzzled by this statement. It has seemed to me, on the contrary, that if Judge Wagner's decision holds, it is clearly demonstrated that there is one law for the employer and another for the employee. As your paper informs us, Judge Wagner has ordered the employers to take back the garment workers under the old contract. If your contention were correct the law for the employee would order him to go back to work when he broke his contract. Can you point to a single case of this kind?

As a matter of fact, Judge Wagner's decision strikes a lawyer as questionable (to be conservative). The common law recognizes no power to enforce specific performance of a contract. It leaves the discharged employee to his money damages. Equity does sometimes enforce specific performance, but only in rare cases and with great care. In fact, the general rule is that specific performance of a contract for personal services will not be enforced. (See, for instance, Porter vs. Murray, 104 S. W. 658.) Is it not clearly the right of any man to retire from business? What of forcing him to hire insolent and lazy employees, then? H. S. MACKAYE.
New York, Jan. 12, 1922.

Why "Bandits"?

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Why call them "bandits," as in romances and novels? Why not call them, as in old days, thugs, robbers and thieves? They rather enjoy the term "bandits" and feel elated. E. W. B.
New York, Jan. 9, 1922.

A Word From Missouri

The police of New York have finally been forced to consider seriously means of discouraging the practice of gun toting in that frontier town. It appears from the police reports that a great many New Yorkers go rodded all the time and that the frequency with which citizens shoot it out on the streets and elsewhere interferes with business and is giving the town a bad name with prospective settlers.

This, of course, is the history of all frontier boom towns to which lawless elements are naturally attracted. But New York is quite right in believing that it is now getting big enough to take on some of the aspects of a permanent and settled community. That sweet disorder in her dress which the poet Herrick noted as giving to feminine beauty a wantonness is attractive in a town only for a very limited period of its youth.

New York really is growing up now and one looks for city ways there. Other towns that used to go rodded and do the mining camp act for visitors have found city ways to pay in the long run. New York ought to elect a Sheriff who shoots from the hip and go in for the law and order thing. It will be surprised how many more settlers it will get that way and how business will pick up.

A Recognized Joke
(From The Washington Post)
A German psychologist says Americans have a perverted sense of humor. Still, he'll admit that we laughed at the idea that paper is money.

The Tower

MARTHA
MARTHA has been my dearest friend since college days. Though after college I went on and took my medical degree, While Martha married and began to raise her share of future citizens—A rather generous share. I never knew a better mind than Martha's, And it has always seemed to me a shame To see her so absorbed in the dull, deadening round Of household duties. And just as often as I can I go to see her, To take her, as she says, A breath of outside air. I ran in yesterday, and she was more than glad to see me. "Sit down," she said. "Sit down and talk and talk, And tell me all about yourself. And all the interesting things you have been doing." And so I did. Told her about the medical convention Where I had read a paper on Exophthalmic Goiter. That had been well received; Boasted a bit about my growing practice, How my new treatment for digestive troubles Was bolstering up the battered inner workings Of sundry of the town's best people. While I was talking A great commotion sounded on the porch outside. "Don't be alarmed," said Martha. "School is out." The door burst open And children, big and little, came trooping in. Great, rosy, bolsterous things. They filled the room with noise and laughter; They swarmed about their mother, Smothering her in kisses and embraces, And in her ear they poured the story of their day; Laying their joys and triumphs on her altar, Bringing as to a healing shrine Their little sorrows.

Great, rosy, bolsterous things— Beautiful things! I sat there watching them. Suddenly all the ills that flesh is heir to— Goiters and tumors, stomachs, livers, hearts, Natural organs and excrescent growths— Seemed futile things on which to spend a life. I felt like some poor lamp That burns on foolishly when day has dawned. EDITH B. ALLEN.

Tolerance is one of our outstanding qualities and we're willing to believe that many respectable males, who are good to their families, are wearing these new soft hats with the dinky little feather on the side.

A young woman is demanding \$25,000 damages because her senses of hearing and taste were marred by a fall. If she has to sleep in New York and drink its water she'll have a hard time convincing the jury.

THE FERVENT FEEDER
Oh, wrap me up well in a cravenette sheet;
And cover my chair with linoleum neat!
For I'm going to dine, and determined I am
The piece de resistance shall be the steamed clam.

The Yale Daily News has impressed some one into starting a column in that publication. We send him our congratulations and our envy; the first, because it is a darned good column; the second, because his job will be over in June and ours—we drop a crocodile tear—goes on and on till September 1.

RONDEAU

A muse was fashioned to be wooed;
With tact and passion to be sued,
She is not one to whom a hard
Should look for help when times are hard;
She sweeps no rooms; she cooks no food.

Thalia, Euterpe—all the brood
Who round Apollo billed and cooed—
He sits, who sends you in this card,
A-muse.

With wits whose treads should be renewed
He seeks the whimsies, freshly dewed,
You gave The Tower's erstwhile guard;
Unsoiled by use, new-born, unmarred
That might the venal or the prude
Amuse.

Mr. Hylan, delving into history, speaks approvingly of Franklin. Is it possible that Commissioner of History Revision Hirschfeld hasn't yet discovered that Ben's father was English?

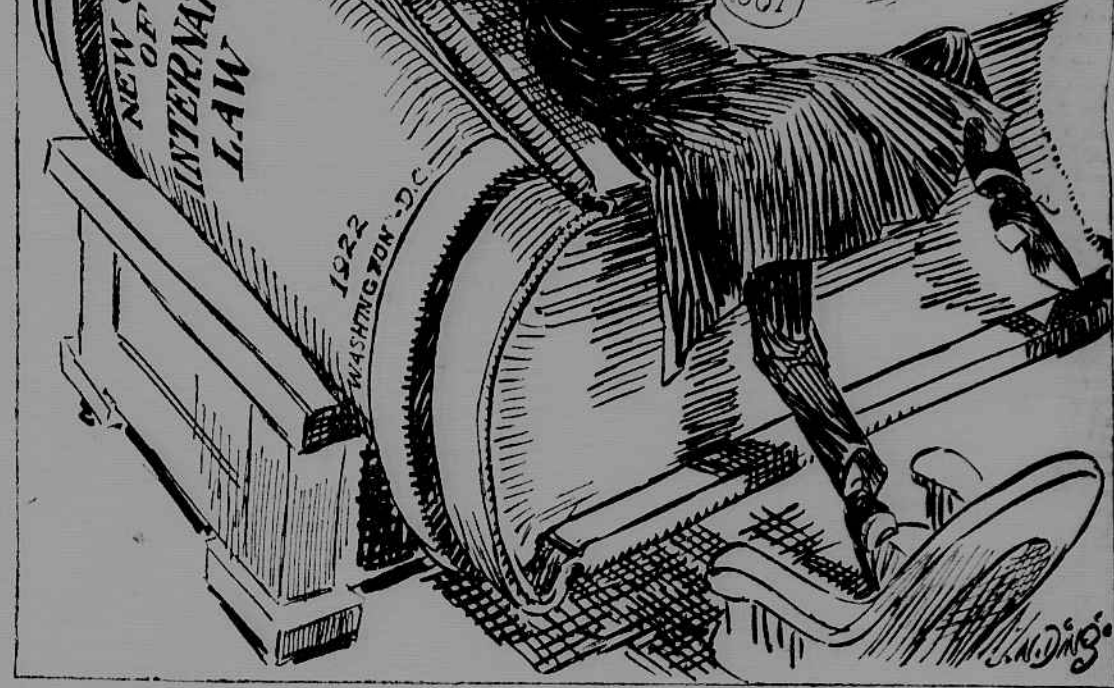
"Cut out booze and poker stuff," Ernest directs. "There are more general and worthwhile things to be funny about."

This red-penciled command practically spoils our entire day, coming, as it does, right on the verge of our announcement to the customers that H. W. G. carols:
O winks!
If whisky comes,
Can gin be far behind?

Furthermore, A. G. has strained the Plattsburg-New York postal service with the weighty information that our chances of getting a royal flush, pat, go are 649,700 to 1. Which, through the law of averages, convinces us we must be about due.

Consider, Ernest, the universality of at least one of the topics you prohibit. Observe the synura; a quieter and more unobtrusive person you'd never meet in a month of subway travel. No one had a word to say for or against him—
Until he got drunk. F. F. V.

MAKING A NEW BOOK TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE ONE BILL HOHENZOLLERN TORE UP



Assurance for France

No Fear of Germany if America and Britain Pledge Aid

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: In order to fairly judge the attitude assumed by France in regard to submarines we should try to put ourselves in her place and briefly review the situation as it stands to-day.

Twice, without the least justification or excuse, France has been overrun, robbed and devastated by a much more powerful neighbor, and the flower of her manhood slaughtered and crippled. When at last her ruthless foe was overcome with the help of the Allies and ourselves, and the time came for imposing terms on Germany, France, by the advice of her military authorities, as a necessary measure of safety, demanded the Rhine boundary. This our representative strenuously objected to, and thereupon, upon his promise, agreed to by the British, that in case France were again wrongfully attacked by Germany we and they would go to her rescue. France yielded, and the present boundary was agreed upon.

France having thus yielded at our request, are we not in honor stopped from refusing to keep the promise which induced her to yield? It would seem so, even if any risk for us were involved; but there is none.

Germany would never, under any circumstances, venture to invade France again with such an agreement outstanding, and were it in force France would not only at once heavily reduce her army, enabling her to meet her indebtedness, but could and would cut down her estimate for the submarines necessary for her security. The stabilizing effect of such an agreement would not only greatly benefit the signatory powers, but would extend to all the countries still at war.

Such an agreement would not be a much dreaded "entangling alliance." An entangling alliance is one that binds two countries to support each other and fight for each other under any and all circumstances. What France asked was not an alliance, but simply a promise that in case she were again wantonly attacked by Germany we would get behind her.

France has been told unofficially in offhand fashion: "Oh, if Germany assaults you again, of course we will defend you, as we did this time." If we were in her place, with the leaders of Germany already teaching the rising generation that all that has been taken from them must be regained, would we be satisfied with such a vague safeguard? Would we not feel that we must maintain every means of defense to the limit of our power? Would we not expect and deserve great consideration, even if we were overapprehensive of danger?

Great Britain, it is understood, stands ready to enter into such an agreement for a single purpose, not an alliance, whenever we will. Why do we stand aloof when it may result in wrecking all hope for any really valuable results from the conference? It appears to be from political timidity, not to say cowardice; the fear of both parties that "entangling alliance" may be hurled at them, and that the people will not approve such an arrangement. I believe they would. Try them; they have never had a chance to say. Show them that the beneficial results must involve no possible risk to the country or them, and they will gladly assent to it. I have taken every opportunity to talk with people, men and women, in varied walks of life, on the subject, and every one, without exception, has agreed that we should make the promise.

Above all, whatever may be the outcome, let us not, ignoring all points of view but our own, bring railing accusations against our old and gallant ally and friend, no matter what to us the provocation may seem to be. ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1922.

Picking on the Farmer

Eight-Hour-Day Bill Regarded as Further Aggravation

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In view of the present pressing anxiety regarding the financial distress of the agricultural community it seems queer that a bill is now introduced in the state Legislature for an eight-hour day to further aggravate one of the farmer's most serious handicaps. His hours of labor must be from 5 or 6 a. m. to 6 or 7 p. m., depending on the class of farming—say twelve or thirteen hours daily—to produce food or clothing products for people who work eight hours or less in supplying him with store goods, machinery, railway transportation, etc.

This explains in a large measure why the farmer can barely exist. The unfairness is evident. The slacker is the mechanic and union labor of the villages and cities, who have in a larger degree the improvements and benefits of civilization. Yet when it is proposed to have a farmer representative on the Federal Reserve Board a howl of conspiracy goes up against the so-called "agricultural bloc." As this interest constitutes over one-half of the population that has never been fully represented, why should not the farmer assert himself as in Canada to-day? No other divergent interest in the United States has ever asserted his fair play.

It is up to the farmer to assert himself by his vote or as union labor, a small but aggressive minority of the population, has done. Is the demand for a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board comparable with the bulldozing tactics employed to pass the Adamson law? With the growing education and independence of the farmer and the pressure of his distress he should militantly force his just claims and fight inimical legislation such as the eight-hour law, taxation for subsidizing any class or industry and adverse tariffs. The farmer has been patient and non-militant long enough with little or no recognition or help. Now his distress will compel him to assert himself or perish. BOYD EHLE.
East Creek, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1922.

Subways to Finish
To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Can't something be done in the matter of the dual subway plans? It seems an outrageous condition that several hundred thousand individuals are suffering morning and evening, both physically and in the loss of time, while slight technicalities delay the completion of the subways.

I particularly have in mind the Fourteenth Street Eastern District route, which cannot be operated for the reason that approval is lacking in the matter of a requisition for funds to buy cross-ties and railroad timber. New York City has already invested \$3,000,000, which is lying idle. From every standpoint the delay is costly. Work on the subways would give employment to a lot of men whose families need their earnings. JACOB A. VOICE.
Brooklyn, Jan. 12, 1922.

More Truth Than Poetry

By James J. Montague

Jones

A great deal may be said in praise of Jones, whose energetic ways And active life arouse my wife To bursts of admiration. He tends the furnace, feeds the cat, keeps tabs upon his coat and hat. And toils at night to guide aright The children's education.

This fellow Jones is up at dawn to hoe the beets and mow the lawn. And rush about to carry out His husky helmet's wishes.

He's home at five, or six at most, to put the chicken in to roast; And, dinner done, he thinks it's fun To wash and wipe the dishes.

He keeps his flivver spick and span, and he's his own repairing man. He buys their meat and all they eat.

At most amazing prices, For movie shows and gasoline, and all the luxuries that mean So much to wives who lead sad lives, His salary suffices.

A great deal may be said in praise of Jones, whose energetic ways And active life arouse my wife To ardent admiration. But I shall never condescend to praise, make much of or commend These ways of his; the fellow is My pet abomination.

Incomplete Job

The movie people think the Washington conference should also have scrapped the censorships.

One of the Difficulties

Apparently Ireland has more determination than self-determination.

Almost as Expected

Every investigation into prices discloses the fact that they are high. (Copyright by James J. Montague)

Reporting on Enforcement

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: Just how much value there is to the report of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the enforcement of prohibition as made public in The Tribune to-day may be doubtful. Twenty thousand heads of churches have reported. Why should the head of the Methodist Church in a town be considered an authority on the amount of liquor sold illicitly in that town? The lay adherents as a body would be only a little better. If it should chance that individual members were better informed would they be entirely frank in the matter?

During the past winter a "tying squad" was for several days advertising local citizens to obey the liquor law. If the law is so well obeyed why the squad? As a matter of fact, no one knows whether prohibition increases or decreases the consumption of alcohol in this country. As the report very logically says in regard to private production, "it is a matter of opinion." H. D. UFFEL.
Watford, Conn., Jan. 10, 1922.